Industrial Cape Breton

Fact Book

Sixth Edition

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Nova Scotia

Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

Statistical Services Branch

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Foreword

This is the sixth edition of the *Industrial Cape Breton Fact Book*, a handy reference for statistical information pertaining to the area. The term "Industrial Cape Breton" is not a geographic designation but refers to the urbanized area of which the focal point is the City of Sydney. Due to limited availability of data, most information presented is either for the entire County of Cape Breton or for all of the municipal units contained therein.

Inside Fortress Louisbourg

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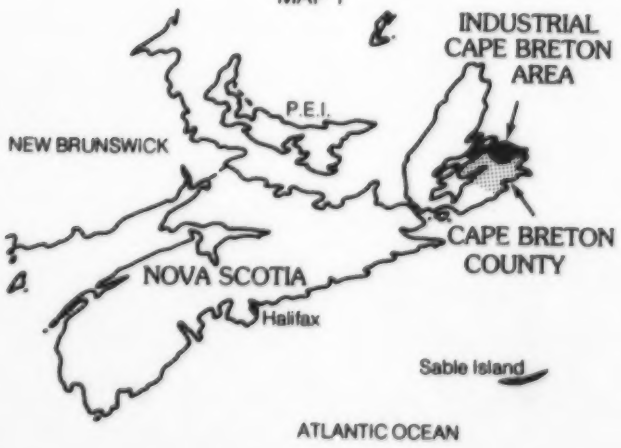
Local Piper

Location and Climate

Industrial Cape Breton is composed of the most eastern portion of Cape Breton Island. The Island is linked to the Nova Scotia mainland by the Canso Causeway. The industrial area of the county is composed of the City of Sydney, the towns of Glace Bay, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, North Sydney, and Dominion and the numerous unincorporated communities in the 35 km crescent from Glace Bay to Sydney Mines. Louisbourg is the only incorporated town within the county which is outside this urban area. The entire county comprises approximately 2,472.9 km².

Sydney is located 167 km by road from the Strait of Canso, 432 km from Halifax and 445 km from the New Brunswick border. North Sydney serves as the major mainland terminus for movement of passengers and freight to Newfoundland. Ferries connect with Port Aux Basques (160 km) and Argentia (426 km) in Newfoundland. By air, Sydney is 40 minutes from Halifax, two hours from Boston, two and one half hours from Montreal, and three hours from Toronto.

MAP 1

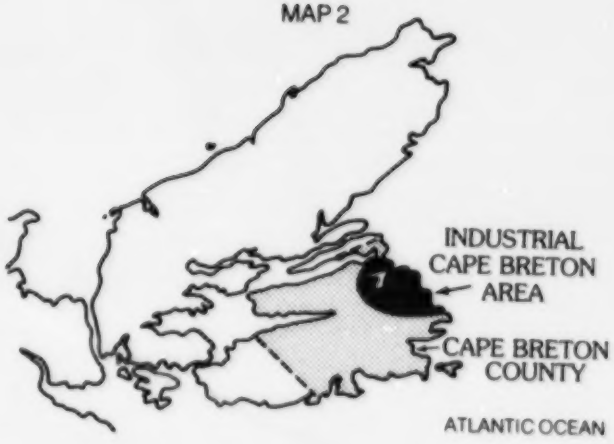


The summers on Cape Breton Island are comfortably warm, with average daily high temperature of 23°C, and a mean July temperature of 18°C. Mid-winter temperatures in the Sydney area average − 4°C, which is similar to Halifax or Toronto. Winter tends to be the windiest season, when wind velocities average approximately 23 km per hour. The Cape Breton Highlands area of adjoining Inverness and Victoria Counties usually has a higher snowfall and thus is an attractive ski resort area.

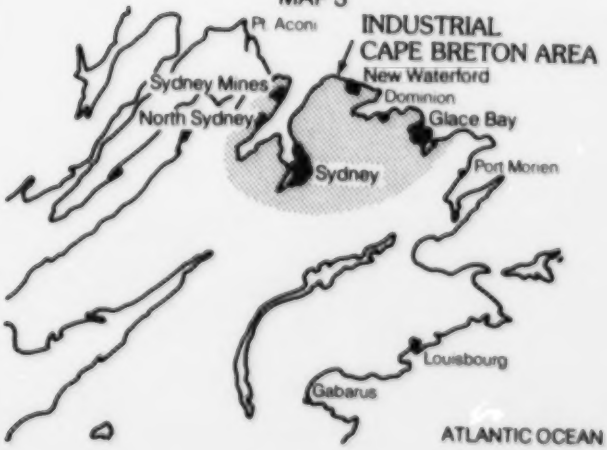
Rainfall averages 108 cm a year, and there is an annual snowfall of 318 cm. October to January is the wettest period of the year, with 14.9 cm of precipitation each month.

Orangedale Area

MAP 2


INDUSTRIAL
CAPE BRETON
AREA
CAPE BRETON
COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

MAP 3


Pt Aconi
INDUSTRIAL
CAPE BRETON AREA
Sydney Mines
New Waterford
Dominion
North Sydney
Glace Bay
Sydney
Port Morien
Louisbourg
Gabarus
ATLANTIC OCEAN

History

"Cape Breton" is reputed to be the oldest name of European origin in North America and it is believed that the Island was visited by European fishermen long before John Cabot's famous voyage of 1497.

Colonization began in earnest after the French founded the Fortress of Louisbourg in 1713, when Cape Breton Island became a fishing and trading centre for the French and Micmac population. After the Island was finally ceded to the British in 1763, an influx of United Empire Loyalists began. Under the leadership of Joseph F. W. DesBarres as Lieutenant-Governor, Cape Breton became a separate colony with Sydney (originally named Spanish Bay) as the capital. Thirty-five years later, in 1820, the Island was re-annexed to mainland Nova Scotia.

Early in the 19th century, significant numbers of Scottish settlers began to emigrate to Cape Breton Island. The first emigrant ship to reach Sydney arrived in 1802 with 300 Scottish settlers. The influx continued until by 1850, some 50,000 Scots had settled on the Island. Population growth was inhibited in the Sydney area at this time by the harsh climate and poor soils. The Industrial Revolution, however, heralded the development of the coal and steel industries, which were to be the governing factors in the pattern of development of Cape Breton.

Beinn Bhreagh, A.G. Bell Residence

The boom of coal mining during the second half of the 19th century and the establishment of the steel plant in 1901, brought a major influx of residents to the region. From a small town of 2,500 in 1899, Sydney mushroomed into a city of 20,000 by 1913. The steel plant and the surrounding coal seams formed the boundaries of the urban development in the Industrial Cape Breton region.

The growth of the region and its economy in the 20th century are closely aligned with the fluctuating fortunes of the coal and steel industries.

Coal

Coal was first mined by the French near Glace Bay early in the 18th century. It was not until 1827, however, that the General Mining Association, a British company, began coal mining on a significant scale near Sydney. By the 1850's coal was being exported, new mines were opened at Glace Bay, Port Morien and Lingan and annual production exceeded 100,000 tons.

In 1913, coal production in Industrial Cape Breton peaked at six million tons but by the 1920's adverse trends in energy sources began to be felt in the industry. Production through the twenties, thirties, forties and fifties averaged more than four million tons. By the late 1950's, however, a declining trend became evident and federal subvention payments increased from two million dollars in 1951 to over $16 millions in 1965. Mining employment, which had averaged 10,000 between 1920 and 1950, fell to 4,500 in 1965. More than 40 mines were closed between 1921 and 1966.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (DOSCO), which operated all of the major mines in the area, made it known in 1965 that it wanted to withdraw from the entire mining operation. In 1966, the Donald report on the Cape Breton coal inudstry resulted in the creation of the Cape Breton Development Corporation, (DEVCO) a federal crown corporation. The goals of the Cape Breton Development Corporation (C.B.D.C.) were to operate the remaining coal mines, rationalize the mining industry and encourage the location of new industry in the region.

Rapidly escalating world oil prices after 1973 made coal a viable alternative to imported oil for thermal generation of electricity. By the late 1970's, the Nova Scotia Power Corporation (NSPC) became committed to a major expansion of the use of coal as a replacement of oil. In mid-1980, Lingan 2 (the second 150,000 kW coal burning unit) became operational, enabling the NSPC to generate 45 percent of its power from coal in 1981-82. Lingan units 3 and 4, each with a capacity of 150,000 kW, are now operational and the Lingan station has created a total market for 1.5 million t of Nova Scotia coal annually. Total consumption of coal by NSPC is now (1990) 2.2 million t.

To handle the expected growth in electricity end-use, the Nova Scotia Power Corporation will construct the first circulating fluidized bed generating plant in Canada at C.B.D.C.'s Prince Colliery located in Point Aconi, Cape Breton. This will be a 150 kW generating station costing $436 million. This new thermal generating plant, utilizing the most up-to-date technology will use 400,000 t of Cape Breton coal annually and 150,000 t of Cape Breton limestone each and every year. The plant is expected to be in operation in 1992. This plant will be a major component of Nova Scotia's commitment to the provincial, national and international effort to reduce acid rain.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation now operates three submarine coal mines with annual production of 4 million t or more. The newest mine — Phalen Colliery — started production in the spring of 1987. Its production for the first 11 months of 1990 was 1.7 million t of raw coal products.

To keep pace with its capacity to increase coal production the Corporation expanded its Coal Preparation Plant. The plant now has a daily estimated capacity of 1.9 million t of raw coal. The plant yield has a potential of slightly over 2 million t annually. The installation of better equipment has increased the recovery of fine coal.

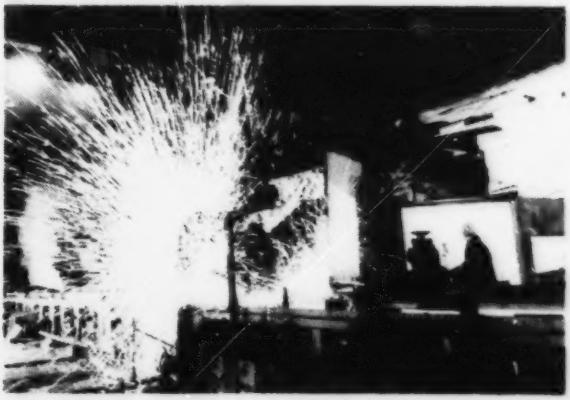
Two access tunnels to a huge coal resource at Donkin-Morien have been completed. The development of this mine will take place when future coal price and markets warrant it.

Steel

Construction of the steel plant at Sydney began in the summer of 1899, and the first steel was tapped at the end of December 1901. Sydney Steel Corporation, known as SYSCO, was incorporated as a crown corporation to operate the steel plant in December 1967.

For more than 85 years, railroad rails have been the principal product of the plant with over 12 million tons of rails produced in this period. A major portion of Canada's rail needs are supplied by SYSCO. Sydney rails and tie plates have supplied railroads in more than 30 countries around the world and have a proven operating performance over an extensive range of operating, climatic, and geographic conditions: from Africa's hot humid jungles and dry sun-baked deserts to the frozen sub-arctic conditions of Labrador and the curves and grades of Canada's Rocky Mountains. Sydney rails cross tundra and muskeg, plains and prairie, rivers and valleys, foothills and mountains alike.

SYSCO has a history built on a commitment to manufacture and deliver the highest quality steel rail product possible.



Rail Mill Hot Saw, Sydney Steel

Through this commitment Sydney Steel has achieved many industry firsts. Sydney was the world's first steel plant to develop and use the controlled cooling process which became the accepted standard around the world. And in North America Sydney Steel was the first to employ vacuum degassing, in-line roller straightening and in-line ultrasonic testing of rails.

SYSCO is strategically located on a 260 ha site on the south arm of Sydney Harbour, a natural port that is open throughout the year. A modern dock on the site handles vessels up to 75,000 tons, for the import of scrap steel and the export of product.

Sydney Steel Corporation has recently completed a $250 million capital improvement and modernization program. Under this program the plant has converted to producing steel from scrap in state-of-the-art facilities utilizing a computer integrated system of electric arc furnace, ladle refining furnace, vacuum degasser, and a three strand continuous bloom caster. The program also installed a new, universal type, rail rolling mill and a new line with a precisely controlled heating/quenching system that produces head hardened rails.

Nominal steel making capacity is 600,000 tonnes per year and the rolling mill is designed to produce up to 250,000 tonnes of rail per year on a seven shift per week basis. In addition to rail, SYSCO produces forging ingots, rolled and cast blooms, tie plates, and rolled mine arch shapes.

Wentworth Park Area, Sydney

Development Agencies

A complete listing of federal and provincial government programs, services and agencies is available from the Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology. The following provides a summary of the most important development agencies in the area and outlines the type of programs they offer.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation (DEVCO)

The Cape Breton Development Corporation, a federal crown corporation, was formed in 1967 to reorganize and rehabilitate coal mining in the Sydney coalfield, to promote and assist in the development of industry and to broaden the base of the economy.

The Corporation operates three coal mines -- Lingan, Prince and Phalen. The three mines employ more than 2,200 people with another 750 working in extensive surface facilities and operations which include a coal preparation plant, a railway, a transportation maintenance centre, a coal loading pier at Sydney Harbour, a retail coal yard and a coal-water fuel production plant.

DEVCO mines use the longwall mining system -- both advance and retreat methods -- which produced 8.8 t per manshift in 1990. Metallurgical coal is used primarily in the manufacture of coke for the steel industry and thermal coal is used as the fuel for electrical power generation in electrical utilities and in industrial plants. Nova Scotia Power Corporation is the largest user of thermal coal. DEVCO is expanding its sales of thermal coal to offshore customers in Europe.

The Corporation is actively pursuing developments in coal technology. The Process Engineering Division is still involved in research and development work in coal liquefaction, coal gasification, micronized coal which is ultra fine grinding of coal, and bacteriological consumption of methane.

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation (ECBC) (formerly Industrial Development Division, C.B. Development Corporation) is a federal Crown Corporation which offers assistance programs to qualifying applicants in the five sectors of the Cape Breton economy -- fisheries, forestry, small business and manufacturing, tourism, and agriculture. Non-repayable contributions are available through the Opportunity Identification Program and the Resource Enhancement Program, while term loan financing is available for capital assets through the Loan Program. The Corporation also has the capability of making equity investments.

Recently, the Corporation created a Technology, Innovation and Market Development Unit to assist in the development of the support environment for technology, entrepreneurship and trade development.

In addition to providing financial and human resource assistance, the Corporation owns and operates a fully serviced industrial park (Sydport) which is strategically located with highway, rail and wharf access.

Nova Scotia Departments of Industry, Trade and Technology and Small Business Development

These two former Departments are now being amalgamated into one and the process should be completed by late in 1991.

The Department is the central agency responsible for economic growth in the Province. In this role it offers several programs to help in business development, expansion of trade and the utilization of technology.

The Department's Industrial Promotion Branch works with businesses to establish or expand in Nova Scotia. Its Business Futures Program can help companies identify and capitalize on export opportunities. The Technology and Industrial Innovation Branch helps to introduce technology to existing companies and to link new technology-based companies with research and development institutions. The Nova Scotia Business Capital Corporation provides financial assistance to larger projects, in all sectors of the economy.

The Department is responsible for working with and building the small business sector to enhance economic growth in Nova Scotia. It administers business programs such as The Women's Entrepreneurial Development Program, The Business Advisory Services Program and Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Program. The regional Business Service Centre in Sydney offers information and advice on the financing available to small enterprises wishing to start up, expand or modernize.

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) is a federal government development agency providing support to entrepreneurs in the Atlantic region.

ACOA's mandate is to sustain and foster the economic growth of Atlantic Canada, working together with small-and medium-sized businesses. Through its Action Program, ACOA provides personalized business guidance and financial support to entrepreneurs with innovative ideas who seek to increase competitiveness, expand sales, introduce new products or develop new businesses. In addition, ACOA manages the federal government's regional development programs and plays a major role in federal economic policies affecting the region.

Enterprise Cape Breton (ECB)

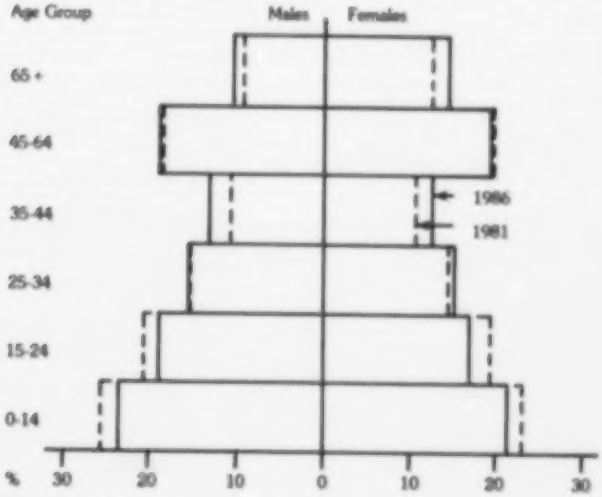
Enterprise Cape Breton (ECB) was created by the federal government in 1985 with the mandate to develop a modern, diversified, resilient economy in Cape Breton and the Strait of Canso area. In 1987, ECB became a part of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and administers the ACOA Action Program and other development programs in its mandate area. Eligibility for these programs extends over a wide range of business sectors and activities. ECB also coordinates contacts with other agencies and programs, such as the Department of Small Business Development, the Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Population

In 1986, Cape Breton County had a population of 123,625 of which approximately 80 percent, or 100,000, lived in the area between Glace Bay and Sydney Mines. The City of Sydney had a population of 27,754, while the incorporated towns had a total population of 48,437. The entire county had a population density of 50.0 persons per km², the second highest of all counties in the province.

The population of the county increased steadily to 1961, but declined by 6.0 percent until 1986. Since new housing construction within the county has been concentrated in areas adjacent to the City of Sydney and the industrial towns, there

Chart 1
Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County, 1981 and 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 1
Population of Industrial Cape Breton
An Historical Perspective
1921 - 1986

	1921	1941	1961
Cape Breton Co.	86,319	110,703	131,507
Sydney City	22,545	28,305	33,617
Glace Bay	17,007	25,147	24,186
New Waterford	5,615	9,302	10,592
Sydney Mines	8,327	8,198	9,122
North Sydney	6,585	6,836	8,657
Dominion	2,390	3,279	2,999
Louisbourg	1,152	1,012	1,417
Industrial City and Towns	63,621	82,079	90,590

Table 1 (cont'd)
Population of Industrial Cape Breton
An Historical Perspective
1921 - 1986

	1981	1986	% Change 1981/86
Cape Breton Co.	127,035	123,625	- 2.7
Sydney City	29,462A	27,754	- 5.8
Glace Bay	21,466	20,467	- 4.7
New Waterford	8,808	8,326	- 5.5
Sydney Mines	8,501	8,063	- 5.2
North Sydney	7,820	7,472	- 4.5
Dominion	2,856	2,754	- 3.6
Louisbourg	1,410	1,365	- 3.9
Industrial City and Towns	80,323A	76,191	- 5.1

A – Adjusted figures due to boundary changes. Based on 1986 area.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

has been a more notable decline in the population of the incorporated centres. Between 1981 and 1986, all of the incorporated centres decreased in total population.

Only 26.0 percent of the county population was classified as rural in 1986; of the 32,120 rural residents, only 450 or 1.4 percent were living on farms at that date.

The age distribution of the Cape Breton County population does not differ markedly from the provincial average. The county proportions marginally exceed the provincial averages in the 0-14, 15-24, 45-64 and 65 years and over age groups. Only in the 25-34 age group is the county distribution notably below the provincial ratio.

The number of births per year, in Cape Breton has been between 1,500 and 1,800 during the 1983 to 1988 period. Deaths numbered 1,134 in 1988, a 4 percent increase over the previous year. In the period between 1983 and 1988 the natural increase of the population (births minus deaths) for the county was 3,313. Since the population declined by 3,300 persons, total net migration out of the area was approximately 6,600 persons. Statistics Canada estimates place the June 1990 county population at 121,100.

Table 2
Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1986

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%	
0-14	23.6	21.6	22.3	20.7
15-24	18.7	16.9	18.3	16.9
25-34	15.5	15.3	17.2	17.1
35-44	13.1	12.6	14.1	13.6
45-64	18.7	19.3	17.9	18.2
65 +	10.4	14.3	10.2	13.5
Total Number	60,415	63,210	430,575	442,605

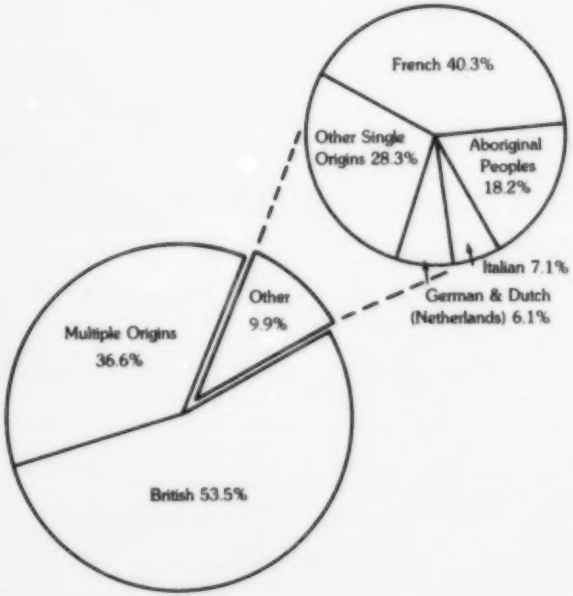
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Cultural Characteristics

Cape Breton County is the home of a diversity of cultural groups, many of which have retained their own traditions, in spite of their relatively small numbers. The coal and steel boom brought many Lebanese, Polish, Italian, Ukrainian and Irish immigrants to the Industrial Cape Breton region to join

Chart 2

Population by Ethnic Group, Cape Breton County, 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 3
Population Distribution by Mother Tongue
Industrial Cape Breton 1986

Mother Tongue	Cape Breton County	Sydney	Glace Bay	New Waterford
		%		
Single Responses	99.1	98.8	99.6	98.6
English	95.8	95.5	98.7	95.5
French	0.9	1.2	0.3	2.3
Non-official languages	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.8
Aboriginal	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Italian	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ukrainian	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Polish	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Greek	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
German	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dutch	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Multiple Responses	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 (cont'd)
Population Distribution by Mother Tongue
Industrial Cape Breton 1986

Mother Tongue	Sydney Mines	North Sydney	Dominion	Louisbourg
		%		
Single Responses	99.8	99.7	99.3	99.3
English	99.3	98.4	96.9	97.4
French	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Non-official languages	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.5
Aboriginal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0
Ukrainian	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Polish	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Greek	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
German	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Dutch	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Multiple Responses	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

a population predominantly from the British Isles. Native Reservations within the county had a population of 2,176 in 1986. The Black population came from the West Indies and also from the United States, primarily during the mid 19th century. Despite this diversity of ethnic origins, less than five percent of the population have a mother tongue other than English.

The largest religious denomination in the region in 1981 was Roman Catholic, accounting for 62.2 percent of the population. Other major denominations included United (15.3 percent) and Anglican (10.0 percent).

Piping at the Games

Labour Force

The Cape Breton County labour force in 1986 totalled 51,165, of which 39,745 were employed. The unemployment rate was 22.3 percent, considerably above the provincial rate of 13.5 percent. In 1990, the average unemployment rate for Cape Breton Island, at 15.9 percent, also surpassed the 10.5 percent level for the entire province.

Table 4

Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1981 and 1986

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	1981	1986	1981	1986
Population 15 yrs. and over	94,730	94,590	641,495	676,890
Labour Force	49,695	51,165	378,495	416,525
Employed	42,110	39,745	340,755	360,160
Unemployed	7,585	11,425	37,740	56,365
Unemployment Rate[1]	15.3	22.3	10.0	13.5
Participation Rate[2]				
-Total	52.5	54.1	59.0	61.5
-Males	67.0	65.5	73.2	73.5
-Females	38.7	43.5	45.3	50.1

1 - Unemployed as a percent of the labour force.
2 - Labour force as a percent of population 15 yrs. and over.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

The labour force participation rate for the county in 1986 was 54.1 percent and remained below the provincial average at 61.5 percent. In 1990 the average participation rate for the Island, at 51.9 percent, was exceeded by the Nova Scotia rate of 62.2 percent.

The service sector is the most important employer in Cape Breton County, accounting for almost 44.6 percent of total employment. Included within this widely defined category are education, health and social services, personal services, accommodation and food services, business and government services and finance, insurance and real estate. The trade sector, dominated by retail trade, is second; followed by manufacturing which is dominated by food and beverage production and steelmaking.

The transportation sector is important to the County and is broadly based. Marine transportation utilizes the Sydney deepwater port which is open for marine traffic all year round, while North Sydney is the mainland terminal for ferry service to Newfoundland. Air (Sydney Airport), bus and rail services also are available. Coal mining is the dominant activity in the primary sector. Sydney is the centre of provincial and federal government activity on the Island, although public administration and defence are of lesser importance to Cape Breton Island than to the province on the whole.

Table 5

Industrial Distribution of the Employed Labour Force
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia 1986

	Place of Residence		
	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia
Industry	**Number**	**%**	**%**
Primary	4,560	11.5	7.2
Agriculture	325	0.8	2.2
Fishing & Trapping	710	1.8	2.2
Logging & Forestry	210	0.5	1.2
Mining, Quarrying & Oil Wells	3,315	8.3	1.6
Manufacturing	4,275	10.8	12.4
Food & Beverage	1,790	4.5	4.1
Steelmaking	1,365	3.4	0.5
Other	1,120	2.8	7.8
Construction	2,145	5.4	6.4
Transportation & Storage	1,920	4.8	4.3
Communications & Other Utilities	1,425	3.6	3.4
Trade	7,675	19.3	18.0
Retail	6,330	15.9	13.9
Other	1,345	3.4	4.1
Service	17,745	44.6	48.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,255	3.2	4.6
Business Service	740	1.9	2.9
Government Service	3,440	8.6	12.6
Educational Service	3,220	8.1	7.8
Health & Social Service	4,530	11.4	9.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Service	1,965	4.9	5.5
Other Service	2,595	6.5	5.8
All Industries	39,745	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Incomes and Prices

The average income for income tax filers in Cape Breton was 14 percent below the provincial average in 1988, and 15 percent lower in 1987. Lower labour force participation rates and higher unemployment rates in Cape Breton County relative to the province as a whole produce a dampening effect on the average income of all filers. Within the county in 1988, 26.1 percent of filers had incomes below $5,000, 17.3 percent had incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, 24.9 percent had incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, 31.7 percent had incomes in excess of $20,000.

While there is no regular survey of consumer prices in the Cape Breton area, most commodity prices are similar to those in the Halifax Metropolitan Area. In the latter area, the consumer price index rose 4.8 percent in 1989 and has increased by 113.5 percent since 1979. These increases, however, are in line with those experienced across Canada.

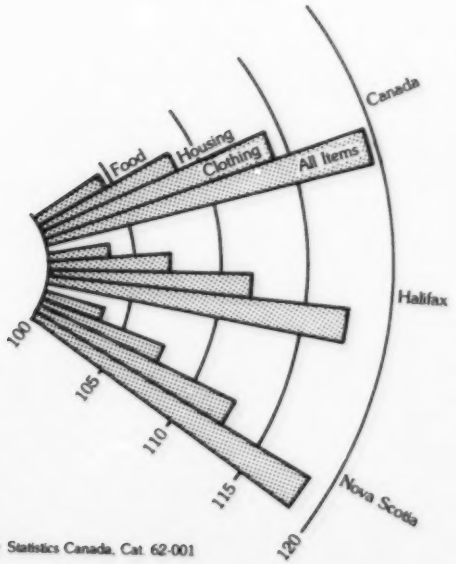
Table 6

Average Income Per Income Tax Filer
Sydney — Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1978 - 1988

	Sydney/Glace Bay	Cape Breton County	Nova Scotia
1978	8,589	8,548	9,273
1979	9,432	9,372	10,111
1980	10,290	10,156	11,059
1981	11,319	11,148	12,507
1982	13,064	12,716	13,895
1983	13,658	13,391	14,723
1984	14,593	14,142	15,790
1985	15,342	14,736	16,688
1986	15,116	14,557	16,975
1987	15,833	15,243	17,850
1988	17,125	16,471	19,175

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

Chart 3
Consumer Price Index, Canada, Halifax and Nova Scotia
1990 (1986 =100.0)



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 62-001

Ben Eoin Campground

A precise measurement of comparable rental rates for both apartments and houses in the Industrial Cape Breton area is unavailable, however, rates are somewhat less than in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. In November 1990, the average sale price of residential units sold on Cape Breton Island was $56,330. This was 38 percent below the average for the Halifax-Dartmouth area and 30 percent below the average for province wide sales.

Sydney City Hall

Table 7
Distribution of Income Tax Returns
by Income Class
Sydney – Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1987 and 1988

Income Class	Sydney/Glace Bay 1987	Sydney/Glace Bay 1988	Cape Breton County 1987	Cape Breton County 1988
Under $2,500	18.7	15.5	19.9	16.6
$2,500 – 5,000	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.5
5,000 – 7,500	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.2
7,500 – 10,000	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.1
10,000 – 12,500	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
12,500 – 15,000	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.6
15,000 – 20,000	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.2
20,000 – 25,000	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.1
25,000 – 30,000	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5
30,000 +	15.2	17.7	14.8	17.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Returns	38,570	39,410	75,290	76,620

Table 7 (cont'd)
Distribution of Income Tax Returns
by Income Class
Sydney – Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1987 and 1988

Income Class	Nova Scotia 1987	Nova Scotia 1988
Under $2,500	14.9	12.4
$2,500 – 5,000	8.7	8.1
5,000 – 7,500	8.7	8.6
7,500 – 10,000	8.0	7.9
10,000 – 12,500	7.1	7.0
12,500 – 15,000	6.5	6.5
15,000 – 20,000	11.8	12.1
20,000 – 25,000	8.9	9.5
25,000 – 30,000	7.2	7.4
30,000 +	18.2	20.5
	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Returns	565,870	573,910

SOURCE: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

Natural Resources

Agriculture

Due to the relatively short growing season and the poor class soils in the region, agriculture is impeded. Of Nova Scotia's 4,283 census farms in 1986, only 128 or 3.0 percent were located in Cape Breton County, primarily at Bras d'Or, Point Edward and Boulardarie. The average size of county farms was 69 ha (170 acres); only 11 farms were larger than 161 ha.

The agricultural labour force is partially composed of the 89 owners, 5 tenants, and 34 part owner part tenant. Twenty-two farms reported year-round work, while seasonal work was provided by an additional 68 farms. Forty-five of the 128 operators reported paid off-farm work in non-agricultural activities.

Of those 94 county farms with sales of $2,500 or more, 25 were classified as dairy, 21 as miscellaneous specialty, 19 as cattle, 7 as vegetables and the remainder as poultry, small grains, and livestock or other combinations.

Table 8
Agriculture in Cape Breton County
Census Years

Year	No. of Census Farms	Average Size of Census Farms acres
1961	616	127
1966	280	139
1971	187	140
1976	96	169
1981*	142	139
1986	128	170

*Note – For 1981 and 1986, a Census farm was defined as a unit that received $250 or more from the sale of agricultural products in the year prior to the Census, or would have received $250 or more except that crop failure, change of ownership or other special circumstances prevented this. In 1976, a Census farm was defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $1,000 or more in agricultural products. Prior to 1976, a census farm was any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $50 or more, during the 12-month period prior to the census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 9
Number of Farms by Size Cape Breton County
1981 and 1986

	1981	1986
Total Number	142	128
1 - 9 acres	14	9
10 - 69 acres	35	22
70 - 129 acres	36	33
130 - 179 acres	20	18
180 - 239	17	16
240 - 399	16	19
400 - 559 acres	3	9
560 - 759 acres	1	–
760 + acres	2	2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Haying Time

Fishing

The volume of seafish landed in Cape Breton County in 1990 was 47,915 t representing 9.7 percent of Nova Scotia landings. Cape Breton County landings were valued at $41.1 millions.

While the major catches are lobster, cod and other groundfish, a considerable effort has been made in the development of oyster growing on the Bras d'Or Lakes, with the backing of the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

In 1990, the number of fishermen totalled 1650, although less than half (i.e. 41.6 percent) of these were engaged on a full-time basis. The primary industry, however, provides the input for fish processing plants in the county, employing close to 500 workers.

Table 10
Fish Landings, Fishermen and Fishing Boats
Cape Breton County
1988, 1989 and 1990

	1988	1989	1990
Landings			
Quantity - (Metric tons)			
Total Seafish Landings	53,094	50,975	47,915
- Groundfish	42,451	42,681	33,084
- Pelagic & Estuarial	3,634	2,405	6,012
- Shellfish	7,009	5,889	8,819
Value - ($'000)			
Total Seafish Landings	43,571	40,528	41,121
- Groundfish	24,235	22,266	19,253
- Pelagic & Estuarial	618	526	1,208
- Shellfish	18,718	17,736	20,663
Total Registered Fishermen - number	1,962	1,755	1,650
by % of income derived from fishery			
0-25%	782	595	523
26-75%	176	174	150
76-100%	994	986	977
Fishing Vessels (Port of landing within County)	594	570	542

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Forestry

Forested land occupies over two-thirds of Cape Breton County's total area. Hardwood, primarily maple and birch, predominates, although there is solid population of fir and spruce. Tenure statistics indicate that close to three-quarters of forested land is privately owned.

Table 11
Area of Land Classes
Cape Breton County
1984

	Area hectares*	% of Total Area
Forest Land		
Productive Forest		
- Softwood	63,750	24.5
- Mixed Wood	34,240	13.1
- Hardwood	76,820	29.5
Total Forested Land	174,840	67.1
Non-Forested Land	46,840	18.0
Water and Flowage	38,730	14.9
Total Area of County	260,410	100.0

*1 hectare = 2.471 acres
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests

N.S. Forest Products Mill

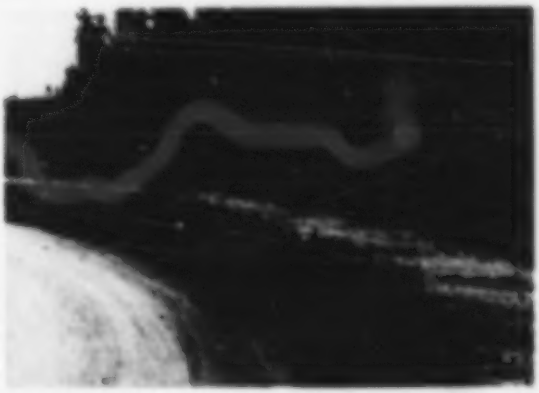
Forestry production in 1989 included 1,317 thousand board feet of sawn lumber and 94,251 m^3 of pulpwood, with the majority of the pulpwood being used by the Nova Scotia Forest Industries plant at Point Tupper. A total of 16 sawmills operate in the county, 11 of which produced less than 100,000 board feet of lumber per year.

Table 12

Forestry Production (in common measure)
Cape Breton County 1988 and 1989

	1988	1989
Lumber - Softwood (M. fbm.)	1,313	854
Hardwood (M. fbm.)	876	463
Railway Ties (M. fbm.)	200	150
Mine Packs (M. fbm.)	156	434
Laths (M's)	13	27
Pulpwood - Softwood (m^3 - stacked)	94,768	91,267
Hardwood (m^3 - stacked)	–	2,984
Poles & Piling	–	36,506

M. fbm. equals 1,000 feet board measure
m^3 equals 1 cubic metre
Source: Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1988 and 1989



Pulpwood

Mining

Coal production by the Cape Breton Development Corporation reached 3.5 million t in 1989-90 and is expected to increase for the next few years. C.B.D.C.'s production represents over 90 percent of the total provincial coal output. Coal mines operated by the Corporation are Lingan and Phalen, both near New Waterford and the Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Lingan Generating Station and Prince Colliery at Point Aconi.

The Corporation has a huge coal resource in the Donkin-Morien area that can be quickly developed if markets and coal prices appear favourable.

Table 13
Production and Employment in Mining
Cape Breton County
1989 and 1990

	Production (Metric tons)		Average Number Employed*	
	1989	1990[1]	1989	1990[1]
Coal[1] (Saleable)	3,151,832	3,834,000[2]	3,356	2,953
Crushed Stone	148,713	140,000	32	25
Sand and Gravel	579,311	550,000	76	60
Total	3,879,856	4,524,000	3,464	3,038

*Total employees: mining, production, clerical, supervisory, etc.
[1]Preliminary
[2]Estimated
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Mines & Energy

Coal Face Mining, Phalen Colliery

Manufacturing

The 1990-91 *Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers* lists 166 manufacturing establishments in Cape Breton County. Employment at Fall 1989 was approximately 4,311 in the various manufacturing establishments. The largest single grouping in terms of employment was food industries, in which 26 firms employed 1,476 people. Three fish processing plants employed 936 people, making it the second largest employer.

The 80 manufacturing establishments located on Cape Breton Island, which Statistics Canada surveyed in 1986, employed 4,271 people and had shipments worth $408 millions. Both the value of shipments and net output as measured by value added declined below the 1984 level, by 36.3 percent and 35.0 percent respectively.

There is a wide range of products produced by Cape Breton manufacturers, including those produced primarily for local consumption and those shipped to many international markets. In the first category are meat and fish products, soft drinks, dry pasta and bakery products, picture frames, textiles

Table 14
Manufacturing Industries by Industry Group
Cape Breton Island[1]
1986

	No. of Establishments	Total Employment	Total Value of Shipments and other Revenue $'000	Total Value Added $'000
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	13	151	12,831	9,706
Machinery Industries	4	53	4,318	2,291
Transportation Equipment Industries	4	38	1,257	712
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4	34	2,919	968
Other Major Groups	55	3,995	386,769	149,711
Total, All Industries	80	4,271	408,094	163,389

[1]Includes Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria Counties
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209

and knitted goods, wood products, non-metallic mineral products, printed and published material, prefabricated buildings, fabricated metal products, ships and boats. Products produced for national and international markets include fish products, steel rails and other steel products, oceanographic equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, automated manufacturing equipment, computer equipment navigational equipment, fertilizers, printed and published material, fabricated metal products and numerous other commodities.

Development incentives in the form of grants, loan insurance and other incentives are available to business and industry interested in expanding or establishing in Cape Breton. Elaboration of these government initiatives is provided in the section entitled "Development Agencies".

Table 15
Manufacturing Industries - Historical Data
Cape Breton County
1975 to 1985

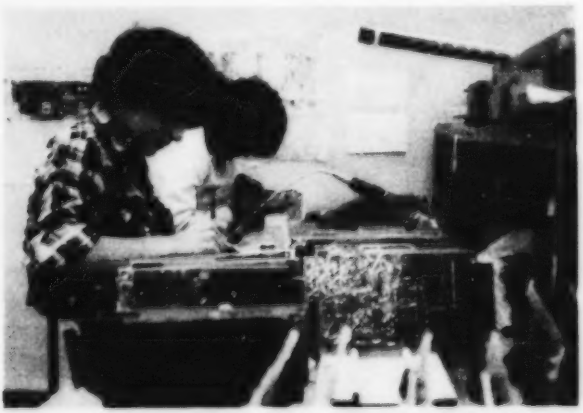
	No. of Establishments	Total Employment	Salaries and Wages $'000	Value of Shipments and other Revenue $'000	Total Value Added $'000
1975	57	4,906	53,441	177,951	69,266
1976	51	4,591	61,901	182,179	59,273
1977	45	4,341	59,917	173,657	51,876
1978	52	4,978	72,657	265,351	81,293
1979	58	5,050	84,466	316,537	96,210
1980	64	4,970	86,946	337,125	134,443
1981	65	4,476	87,523	303,275	104,422
1982	65	3,968	79,000	273,646	108,296
1983	60	3,810	77,437	294,477	116,773
1984	55	3,413	79,146	304,235	126,230
1985	56	3,049	59,772	193,844	81,978
1985[1]	76	4,531	102,013	373,527	141,917
1986[1]	80	4,271	102,613	408,094	163,389

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209
[1] Data given is for all of Cape Breton Island including Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria Counties. Statistics Canada did not publish manufacturing data separately for Cape Breton County after 1985.

Table 16
Manufacturing Employment Cape Breton County
1989

	Establishments	Employment
Food & Beverage	30	1,584
Fish Products	10	1,266
Dairy	2	117
Soft Drink	4	108
Bakery	9	70
Other food products	5	23
Wood Industries	26	241
Printing, Publishing & Allied	14	184
Primary Metal Industries	3	936
Metal Fabricating Industries	19	450
Transportation Equipment Industries	6	88
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	12	278
Paper & Allied Products	1	82
Electrical & Electronic Products	4	143
Other	51	325
Total	166	4,311

Source: Department of Industry, Trade and Technology, Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers, 1990-91



Internav, Point Edward

Construction

The total value of building permits issued for all types of construction in Cape Breton County in 1990 was $63.9 millions, a decrease of 13.4 percent from the 1989 levels. Of this total, 69.4 percent ($44.3 millions) related to the building of 497 dwelling units. Commercial buildings accounted for 16.4 percent and industrial buildings for 7.3 percent of the total value of construction.

Within the residential sector, the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton issued permits for 291 residential dwelling units, 58.6 percent of the county total.

The following table lists the major construction projects which are presently under construction or which are planned for the near future. Since material of this nature is subject to rapid changes it should be treated only as an indication of the extent and scope of future plans for construction and development.

Shopping Centre in Sydney

Table 17
Building Permits Issued Cape Breton County
1985-1990

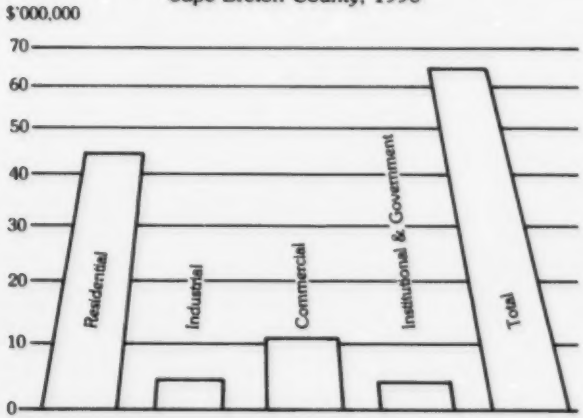
	No. of Residential	1990 Value ($'000)	
	Units	Residential	Industrial
Dominion	16	1,430	144
Glace Bay	59	4,277	265
Louisbourg	6	197	–
New Waterford	30	2,103	–
North Sydney	14	1,092	–
Sydney	62	1,802	2,697
Sydney Mines	19	1,831	614
County Remainder	291	31,617	967
Cape Breton County Total			
1990	497	44,349	4,687
1989	670	47,648	2,285
1988	605	39,949	17,406
1987	552	34,632	5,858
1986	411	24,164	1,971
1985	553	28,951	3,080

Table 17 (cont'd)
Building Permits Issued Cape Breton County
1985-1990

	Commercial	Institutional & Government	Total
Dominion	1	–	1,575
Glace Bay	935	–	5,477
Louisbourg	129	–	326
New Waterford	–	–	2,103
North Sydney	1,053	309	2,454
Sydney	1,383	–	5,882
Sydney Mines	74	1,942	4,461
County Remainder	6,900	2,185	41,669
Cape Breton County Total			
1990	10,475	4,436	63,947
1989	18,493	5,427	73,853
1988	17,665	2,769	77,789
1987	8,586	4,773	53,849
1986	15,172	13,553	54,860
1985	13,829	11,391	57,251

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-203

Chart 4
Building Permits Issued by
Type and Value of Construction,
Cape Breton County, 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-001

Entrance to Highlands National Park

Table 18
Major Construction Projects Industrial Cape Breton
August 1991

Rehab Extended Care Hospital Addition – Harbour View Hospital/Sydney Mines – Planned – $2.0 million.
Cape Breton Regional Hospital – Adjacent Sydney $125 – Under Construction – $86.5 million.
Pollution Control Tar Pond – Sydney – Phase 1 Completion '96 – $34.3 million.
Thermal Generating Station – Prince Mine / Point Aconi – Completion '93 – $436.0 million.
Wharf Alterations – Sydney Public Wharf – Proposed – $6.5 million.
Port Addition – Sydney – Feasibility – $10.0 million.
Federal Building Alterations – Sydney – Completion 11 '91 – $3.8 million.
Retirement Village – Sydney Mines – Planned – $10.0 million.
Sewage Treatment Plant – Northside – Planned – $15.5 million.
Stone Finishing Plant – Sydport Industrial Park – Proposed – $11.5 million.
Tourist Development/4 sites C.B. – Contemplated – $50.0 million.
Sportsplex – Dominion – Completion 3-5 years – $4.0 million.
Point Aconi Cooling Water Intake Station – Point Aconi – Under Construction – $17.0 million.
Liquid Oxygen Mfg. Plant to supply Sydney Steel – Proposed – $5.0 million.
Harbourfront Development – Sydney Harbour Place – Planned – $4.0 million.
Cancer Treatment Centre – Cape Breton – Planned – $6.0 million.
Seniors Apartment Building – Sydney – Tendered.
C.B. District School Board Complex – Cossitt Heights Ind. Park – Planned – $2.4 million.
University C.B. Residence Ext. – Sydney – Nearing completion – $2.5 million.
Backup Dock – Marine Atlantic – North Sydney – Tendered.
Bras d'Or Lakes Project – Man O'War/Eskasoni Resorts – Contemplated – $20.0 million.
Seniors Apartment Building – Florence – Nearing completion.
Offices – Glace Bay – Under construction – $2.5 million.
Waterfront Dev./Town Hall – North Sydney – Planned.
Guardrail Rehabilitation North Mtn. C.B. Highlands – Contract Awarded – $3.3 million.
Addition Elem. School – Bras d'Or – Announced – $2.7 million.
Grocery Store – Glace Bay – Nearing completion – $1.4 million.
Public Station – Sydney Mines – Contemplated.
Wood Pellet Plant – Northside Ind. Park/North Sydney – Announced – $4.9 million.
Power Plant – Lingan – Announced – $6.0 million.
Grocery Store – North Sydney – Announced – $1.3 million.
Water Treatment Plant – Sydney – Contemplated – $10.0 million.

Irish Vale, Cape Breton Co.

Sport Fishing, Ingonish Area

Housing

In 1986, there were 38,795 occupied dwelling units in Cape Breton County of which 76.0 percent were single-detached, 1.3 percent were movable dwellings, 0.6 percent were apartments of 5 or more storeys and 22.1 percent were other multiple dwellings. Within the five year period 1981 to 1986, the total number of occupied units increased by 5.4 percent. Although multiple dwellings are still a small part of the total market, they have been the fastest growing segment of the market. While the City of Sydney accounted for only 20.0 percent of the single detached units, it had 91.8 percent of the total high-rise apartment buildings which have five or more storeys.

When compared to the province as a whole, the county has a higher proportion of owned as opposed to rented dwellings, and a higher proportion of single-detached housing units. A significant portion of the housing stock is more than 40 years old, many of these units having been built by mining companies. There has, however, been notable home building activity in recent years. Within the past five years, housing starts have totalled 2,753 units in the Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area. In 1990, starts numbered 537 units, representing a 26.1 percent decrease over the previous year.

Aerial, Glace Bay

Tab
Occupied Du
Cape Bre
1981 a
by Type
unty
6

	Single Detached	Apartm 5 or m store	ovable velling	Other Dwelling[1]	Total
Dominion					
1981	580				
1986	645				
Glace Bay			50	150	780
1981	6,575		30	150	820
1986	6,625				
Louisbourg			5	1,675	6,260
1981	270		–	1,860	6,490
1986	280				
New			30	45	435
Waterford			10	50	440
1981	1,665				
1986	1,690				
North			15	810	2,495
Sydney			10	910	2,610
1981	1,635				
1986	1,665				
Sydney			5	590	2,240
1981	5,990		–	665	2,335
1986	5,895		5	3,110	9,360
Sydney			10	3,435	9,570
Mines					
1981	1,665				
1986	2,075				
Remainder of			105	360	2,350
County			70	345	2,490
1981	10,835				
1986	12,500				
Total - Cape			1,090	935	12,890
Breton			355	1,170	14,040
County					
1981	27,535				
1986	29,675		1,305	7,675	36,810
			485	8,585	38,795

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada
Includes semi-detached houses, row houses ... single attached houses, apart-
rooms or flats in a detached duplex and apartm... building that has less than five storeys.

Table 20
Housing Units by Period of Construction*
Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia

Period of Construction	Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area		Cape Breton County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Before 1946	14,420	36.2	14,835	36.1
1946-1960	6,910	17.4	7,095	17.3
1961-1970	3,900	9.8	4,090	9.9
1971-1980	8,855	22.2	9,265	22.5
1981-Mid 1986[1]	3,455	8.7	3,510	8.5
July 1986-April 1991	2,273	5.7	2,309	5.7
Total	39,813	100.0	41,104	100.0

Table 20 (cont'd)
Housing Units by Period of Construction*
Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia

Period of Construction	Nova Scotia	
	Units	%
Before 1946	91,395	28.9
1946-1960	49,025	15.5
1961-1970	42,085	13.3
1971-1980	82,115	26.0
1981-Mid 1986[1]	31,165	9.9
July 1986-April 1991	20,503	6.4
Total	316,288	100.0

*All figures are approximate
[1]Includes the first five months only of 1986.
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 94-002, and Census of Canada

Table 21
Housing Starts, Completions
And Units Under Construction
Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area*
1990

	Starts	Completions	Under Construction As of Dec. 31
Sydney	62	31	128
Cape Breton, mun., subd. A	56	73	68
Cape Breton, mun., subd. B	248	239	273
Dominion	17	9	11
Glace Bay	58	52	56
New Waterford	31	30	19
North Sydney	14	14	47
Sydney Mines	21	19	20
Indian Reserves	30	–	35
Total Sydney/Sydney Mines Area*	537	467	656

*As defined for the 1986 Census of Canada
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002

House Construction

Transportation

Cape Breton County has excellent road, rail, air and water connections to local and distant points.

Water

Industrial Cape Breton is strategically located at the focal points of Atlantic trade routes. The region is only 50 km from the main St. Lawrence Seaway route to inland Canadian and American ports.

Sydney Harbour is a large, well sheltered harbour with excellent deep water and ample anchorage area. During two wars, the harbour was a convoy assembly point and on many occasions there were more than 100 vessels at anchor, awaiting convoy. The controlling depth is 11.6 m at dead low water over the bar at the entrance. Cargo vessels up to 40,000 tonnes, with draft of 11 m have entered the harbour to discharge iron-ore. Much of the shoreline is adjoined by open vacant land. Occasionally drift ice in the spring requires vessels to enter and leave with icebreaker assistance. Facilities at Sydney include four private piers used mainly for bulk cargoes and for steel products, as well as the government wharf providing a total berthing length of 1050 m with low water depths ranging from 8 m to 12.5 m. A bonded warehouse (30 m × 60 m) is located on the government wharf. Fresh water, diesel and bunker fuel can be provided at most of the facilities. Ship repair services are available at the Sydney Engineering and Drydocks.

North Sydney is the mainland terminus for Marine Atlantic which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. There is one government wharf providing 120 m of berthing space and containing one transit shed and a small marine railway capable of handling 500 tonnes. The minimum low water depth at the government wharf is 8.5 m. In addition, there are several private freight and fish plant wharves in North Sydney ranging up to 75 m in length.

The Sydport Industrial Park is located at Point Edward directly across the harbour from Sydney. Facilities here consist of the main jetty (259 m), the inner quay (335 m) and the outer quay (228 m) with a water depth ranging from 3 m to 11 m. The berths are equipped with rail sidings and capable of handling bulk cargo as well as container and ro-ro freight.

Table 22

Water-Borne Cargo - Coastwise and International
At Cape Breton Ports*, 1989

	Tonnes** Loaded	Tonnes** Unloaded	Total
International Seaborne Shipping			
Pulpwood	9,734	–	9,734
Lumber and Sawn Timber	7,169	–	7,169
Gypsum	1,205,552	–	1,205,552
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	140	–	140
Cement (Incl. Cement and Concrete Basic Products)	5,985	–	5,985
Machinery	8,898	12	8,910
Transportation and Communication Equipment	55	–	55
Fish and Other Marine Products	2,218	–	2,218
Coal	1,267,227	–	1,267,227
Sand and Gravel	69,255	–	69,255
Other Crude Non-Metallic Minerals	824,896	–	824,896
Woodpulp	98,768	79	98,847
Newsprint	42,516	453	42,969
Miscellaneous Chemicals, N.E.S.	4,173	5,834	10,007
Other Petroleum and Coke Products	4,340	–	4,340
Equipment, N.E.S.	–	196	196
Salt	–	4,000	4,000
Fuel Oil	–	7,829	7,829
Coke of Petroleum and Coal	–	21,984	21,984
Iron, Steel and Alloys	41,864	409	42,273
Non-Ferrous Metals	–	2,726	2,726
Metal Fabricated Basic Products	–	572	572
Miscellaneous	68	–	68
Ports Totals	3,592,858	44,094	3,636,952
Coastwise Shipping			
Gypsum	429,664	–	429,664
Pulpwood	21,958	–	21,958
Asphalt Mixture and Emulsions N.E.S.	88,370	–	88,370
Cement and Concrete Products	4,029	–	4,029
Coal and Peat for Fuel	–	232,149	232,149
Limestone, Gravel, Sand	218,233	–	218,233
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	–	6,794	6,794
Gasoline	1,317	133,458	134,775
Fuel Oil	1,877	216,223	218,100

Table 22 (cont'd)
Water-Borne Cargo - Coastwise and International
At Cape Breton Ports*, 1989

	Tonnes** Loaded	Tonnes** Unloaded	Total
Petroleum and Coal Products	–	3,011	3,011
Iron Agglomerates, Pellets	–	33,148	33,148
Structural and Architectural Metal Products	–	118	118
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Basic Products	26,070	–	26,070
Machinery	30	6	36
Transportation and Communication Equipment	2,100	1,051	3151
Equipment, N.E.S.			
Personal and Household Goods	1	–	1
Miscellaneous	2	–	2
General Cargo	125,077	48,064	173,141
Ports Total	918,728	674,022	1,592,750

* - includes Sydney and North Sydney
** metric tonnes of 2,204.6 pounds
Source: Statistics Canada, Special Tabulation

During the summer and fall seasons, Sydney Harbour is popular with cruise ships calling to visit the Fortress of Louisbourg and the Alexander Graham Bell museum. In 1990, Sydney received 20 cruise ship visits carrying approximately 16,000 passengers and 8,000 crew. A substantial increase in cruise ship traffic is expected in 1991.

The Sydney Harbour Ports Regional Development Board acts as a promotional agency for developments on both sides of Sydney Harbour.

Rail

The Cape Breton Industrial Region is served by Canadian National Railways. North Sydney is the mainland terminus of the CN transcontinental rail service providing intermodal connections to Newfoundland.

Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines have daily CN freight service. A spur line is also in place to the developed area of the Sydport Industrial Park. Local train service is provided

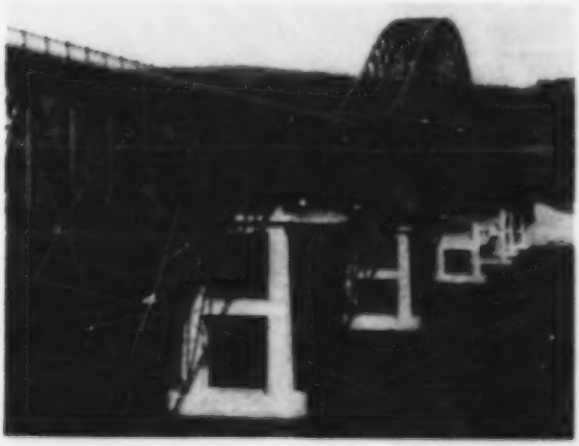
within a thirty mile radius of Port Hawkesbury six days a week, and service between River Denys and Point Tupper five days a week during the summer months. In addition Cape Breton shippers can get piggyback service to Moncton.

Road

Cape Breton Island is accessed from the mainland of Nova Scotia by the Trans Canada Highway, Highway 104, which proceeds to the Canso Causeway via northern and eastern Nova Scotia. From the Canso Causeway, Cape Breton County and Sydney can be reached via two routes.

To the north of the Bras d'Or Lakes, the Trans Canada Highway, Highway 105, connects the Canso Causeway with North Sydney, via Whycocomagh and Baddeck. Highway 125, a divided limited access highway, connects North Sydney with Sydney.

Sydney can also be accessed to the south of the Bras d'Or Lakes using Trunk 4 and Highway 104 via Port Hawkesbury and St. Peters.



Big Bras d'or Bridge

Most communities on the Island are connected by paved roads to Highways 104, 105 and 125. Trunk highways in Cape Breton County, in addition to Trunk 4, are No. 22 which extends from Sydney to Louisbourg and No. 28 which runs from Sydney to Glace Bay via New Waterford and Dominion.

Sydney, the focal point of industrial Cape Breton, is approximately 169 km. from the Canso Causeway, 445 km. from Amherst and 435 km. from Halifax.

Of the total 1,528 km. of roads in Cape Breton County, 920 are paved.

Air

The industrial region is served by the Sydney Airport located on Trunk 4 between Sydney and Glace Bay. The airport is approximately 25 minutes to the downtown area of both locations. There are two paved ILS equipment runways and one gravel and asphalt runway. Regularly scheduled flights by Air Atlantic and Air Nova connect with major Canadian and United States cities. In addition, Air Saint-Pierre provides weekly service to Saint-Pierre Miquelon.

Table 23

Aviation Statistics* — Sydney Airport

1985 - 1990

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Flights Arriving and Departing	9,703	13,642	14,110	16,472	20,810	22,000P
Total Passengers ('000) Enplaned and Deplaned	147.2	154.2	170.7	182.5	180.5	167.5
Total Cargo (tonnes)	492	469	298	203	87	**

*Relating to local, general aviation, and air carrier aircraft movements.
** After 1989, Air Atlantic and Air Nova did not report site specific cargo movements and these were the only two carriers serving Sydney.
P - preliminary
Source: Transport Canada.

Local Transportation

Public passenger transport between the towns in the industrial area is provided by the Cape Breton Regional Transit Authority which also operates a transit service in the City of Sydney. Acadian Lines Limited operates daily coach services between Sydney and Halifax and points beyond.

Truck transport services link the industrial Cape Breton region with all major Maritime and North American destinations served by highways.

Communications

Newspapers published on a regular basis in industrial Cape Breton are the daily, Cape Breton Post; three weekly newspapers, the Coastal Courier the Northside Tribune; and the Cape Breton County Monitor; one monthly newspaper, the Mic Mac News.

Three television stations, CJCB, CBIT and CBHFT broadcast from Sydney and two cablevision companies, Seaside and Cape Breton Cablevision, serve the region. Seven radio stations — CBI, CBI-FM, CJCB, CKPE-FM, CHER, CBAF-24-FM and CKNU-FM — also operate in the area.

A.G. Bell Museum

Telephone and telegraph services are provided by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited and all communities within the county have direct distance dailing. In December 1990, there were 38,523 residential and 11,480 business telephone lines operating in the Industrial Cape Breton area. Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Telecommunications also provides telecommunication services to the region.

Table 24
Number of Telephone Lines [1] Operating in the Industrial Cape Breton Area, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia, December 1990

	Residential	Business	Total
Sydney	17,386	8,620	26,006
Glace Bay	8,864	1,127	9,991
New Waterford	4,243	431	4,674
North Sydney (incl. Sydney Mines)	8,030	1,302	9,332
Total Industrial Cape Breton	38,523	11,480	50,003
Cape Breton County	42,791	11,966	54,757
Nova Scotia	345,771	141,601	487,372

[1]Includes only telephone numbers served by Maritime Tel & Tel (excluding cellular telephone service). Lines are not representative of the actual number of telephone sets in use.
Source: Maritime Tel & Tel

Utilities and Energy

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation supplies electric power throughout the county. Major generating stations are located at Glace Bay (96,000 kW capacity), Point Tupper (150,000 kW), Lingan (600,000 kW). Each of these plants is coal-fired. Each of the four 150,000 kw units at Lingan Generating Station consume approximately 400,000 t of Cape Breton coal annually. The largest hydro plant in Nova Scotia (203,500 kw) is located at Wreck Cove in Victoria County. Generating facilities on Cape Breton Island account for more than 60 percent of the installed capacity in the province of Nova Scotia.

Construction of a proposed 165 mW, circulating fluidized bed generating station at Port Aconi, Cape Breton County began in the Spring of 1990. The plant will use 400,000 tonnes of coal and 150,000 tonnes of limestone annually. Completion of this thermal generating station is slated for the fall of 1993.

The greater industrial area is served by separate municipal water and sewerage systems, as well as refuse collection.

Lingan Generating Plant

Trade

While the City of Sydney is the main shopping centre within the county, the other towns generally have both main-street shopping areas as well as suburban shopping malls. Retail sales for the county are estimated to exceed $759 millions in 1991. Of this total, 97 percent is estimated to have been spent in the Sydney Census Agglomeration. The 1987 retail sales per capita were estimated to average $6,100 for both the county as a whole and the Sydney Census urban area and $7,500 for the total province.

Glace Bay, Dominion, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney and Sydney Mines are all taking advantage of the province's mainstreet program to refurbish their main down-town shopping areas. Seven major shopping malls provide over 95,524 m^2 of retail space; many of the stores in the mall represent national chains.

Food stores are expected to account for $212.6 millions or 28.0 percent of retail sales in 1991. New and used motor vehicle sales valued at $129.4 millions, are predominantly concentrated in the Sydney Census urban area accounting for 97 percent of sales. Clothing and shoe sales were similarly concentrated in the Sydney area.

Table 25
Retail Trade By Class Of Business
1991

	Estimates of Retail Sales ($'000,000)	
	Cape Breton County	Sydney*
Food Stores	212.6	205.5
Motor vehicle dealers	129.4	125.4
Service stations	55.7	54.0
Clothing & shoe stores	73.2	70.8
Hardware stores	10.8	10.4
Furniture, appliance, TV and Radio	30.5	29.5
Total	759.1	734.6

*Sydney Census Agglomeration - Sydney City, Dominion, Glace Bay, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Subdiv. A and Subdiv. B.
Source: The Financial Post, Canadian Markets, 1991.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The Industrial Cape Breton Area has 22 branches of the major national banks, 2 trust company branches, 8 branches of financial companies and 10 credit unions to provide comprehensive financial services to the area.

Twenty-two real estate appraisals and brokers serve the industrial area, as do 36 insurance agents and brokers.

North Sydney Ferry Terminal

Education

In the 1990-91 school year there were 77 schools, 1,481 teachers and an enrolment of 24,403 students in the entire county. Enrolment has declined throughout the past decade as in other areas of the province due to the reduction in the birth rate since the sixties. Approximately 49 percent of all students are enrolled in elementary grades, 23 percent in junior high, 22 percent in senior high and the remaining 6 percent in vocational and business courses.

Primary and secondary education is administered by two district school boards, and one regional vocational school board.

Upgrading courses and trades training for adults are available at the Adult Vocational Training Centre in Sydney. Vocational training for high school students is the responsibility of the Cape Breton Regional Vocational School, also located in Sydney, which has an enrolment of 529 students. Stenographic, medical, legal and advanced secretarial training are provided by the Cape Breton Business College in Sydney.

The University College of Cape Breton is located on a campus which occupies 57 ha on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway. It is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees. A total of 2276 students were enrolled full-time for the 1990-91 academic year — 1,598 in university courses and 678 in technology programs. Evening and part-time courses are offered for the benefit of adults and people working full-time.

The university, through its Bras d'Or Institute, organizes research on the Bras d'Or lakes and directs its services to the economic and social needs of the Cape Breton community. The College's Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies is another organization concerned with the study of Cape Breton and focuses on the collection and preservation of historical records of the area.

The Alexander Graham Bell Institute studies and extends the work of the noted inventor and humanitarian. Also associated with the college are the Centre for International Studies, the Family Life Institute, the Louisbourg Institute and the Tompkins Institute of Human Values and Technology, whose goal is to maintain the special orientation of the university which is humanitechnical in nature.

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Schools, Teach
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School Area	Schools	Approximate Enrolments	
		eachers	Elem.
Cape Breton Co. (Excluding North Side)	27	420.5	3,842
North Side			
Cape Breton Co.	9	93.5	976
City of Sydney*	16	328.6	2,357
New Waterford	3	129.0	906
Dominion	1	35.5	262
Glace Bay	9	236.0	2,026
Louisbourg	1	12.0	98
North Sydney	4	74.7	717
Sydney Mines	3	151.0	808
Total	77	1,480.8	11,992

Table 2
nt'd)
Schools, Teache
Cape Br
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d Enrolments
ounty

School Area	Junior High	timate Enrolments ior gh	Other	Total
Cape Breton Co. (Excluding North Side)	1,430	487	209	7,073
Cape Breton Co.	537	–	59	1,572
City of Sydney*	1,217	115	245	5,134
New Waterford	520	402	137	2,065
Dominion	150	117	–	529
Glace Bay	914	985	215	4,140
Louisbourg	51	–	–	149
North Sydney	396	–	7	1,118
Sydney Mines	336	976	503	2,623
Total	5,554	682	1,375	24,403

*Does not include Cape Breton Regional Voc
at 329.
Source: N.S. Department of Education, Di

hool, with 36 teachers and an enrolment

Schools in Operation

The Canadian Coast Guard College was initially established at Point Edward in 1965. A new campus was constructed at Westmount and officially opened in June, 1981. This facility can accommodate 406 officer cadets in training to become marine engineering or navigation officers for the Canadian Coast Guard. The College provides a four-year training program, during which officer cadets spend two periods at sea (15 months for navigators and 9 months for engineers). The College provides tuition at no cost and pays a monthly allowance to the officer cadets.

The Maritime Training Centre which is presently located in Cornwall, Ontario, will be relocated to the College over the next three years. This will result in the majority of marine training for Transport Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard being conducted at the College.

Canadian Coast Guard College (Courtesy, C.B. Color Lab)

Health and Social Services

There are six general hospitals in Cape Breton County – two in Sydney, two in Glace Bay and one each in New Waterford and North Sydney, together they provide 822 hospital beds. The Cape Breton Hospital provides 62 beds for long term psychiatric patients. A new 450 bed regional hospital is now under construction and will replace several existing facilities in 1994. A 35 bed addition is planned for the Harbour View Hospital in Sydney Mines. Fifteen homes for the aged within the county provide accommodation for 836 people. Two facilities for the retarded have facilities for 74 patients and an additional 5 homes have space for 169 mentally handicapped individuals. Other special care facilities include three alcohol/drug abuse centres and two homes for disturbed children, a transition home, a boys residential centre, a children's home and the Salvation Army.

Table 27
Hospitals In Operation
Cape Breton County
1988

	Rated Capacity	
	Beds	Bassinets
Glace Bay		
Glace Bay General Hospital	125	–
Glace Bay Community Hospital	140	26
New Waterford		
New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	64	18
North Sydney		
Northside Harbour View Hospital*	185	20
Sydney		
St. Rita Hospital	164	25
Sydney City Hospital	144	–
Sydney River		
Cape Breton Hospital**	62	–

* Includes the Harbour View Hospital and Northside General Hospital.
** Facility provides long-term psychiatric care
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 83-0035

Business and Personal Services

The Industrial Cape Breton region has an extensive business and personal services sector. Located within the county are approximately 65 lawyers, 9 chartered accounting firms, 11 consulting engineering firms and numerous other types of business services.

The greatest concentration of both business and personal services is in Sydney, although most personal services, such as barber and beauty shops, dry cleaners, laundries, shoe repair shops and funeral parlors are available in most of the incorporated towns.

Sydney Hospital Area

Recreation

The recreation facilities within the area are varied and are used not only by residents but also by many people outside the area.

Beautiful beaches are located in many spots along the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence shorelines and along the salt water Bras d'Or Lakes. Yachting, diving and sport fishing all thrive in this environment. There is excellent salt and fresh water fishing for many species ranging from trout to tuna. Deer, upland birds and waterfowl are hunted. Canadian and Nova Scotia law allows hunting and fishing after payment of a small license fee and attendance at a short course in gun safety.

One 18-hole and one nine-hole golf course are located in Cape Breton County and five other courses are situated elsewhere on the Island. Ballfields, tennis courts and playgrounds provide other summer sports facilities in all incorporated communities. The Cape Smokey ski area is only 125 km from Sydney and attracts skiing enthusiasts from all the Maritime Provinces. Cross-country skiing has enjoyed tremendous growth in the past few years; many trails are available throughout the county. Three curling rinks, one arena, five indoor and five outdoor pools offer additional recreational opportunities.

Commercial facilities offering services to the public include bowling alleys and movie theatres. Locally produced crafts are exhibited at many shows. Regional libraries serve all areas of the county and bookmobiles provide regular service to outlying areas.

Tourism

Cape Breton Island is famous as a vacation destination. A prime attraction is the Cabot Trail in the Cape Breton Highlands National Park. The park is located in neighbouring Inverness and Victoria Counties. Many visitors use the Sydney area as their starting and/or ending points for the trip around the Trail.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is a restoration of the 18th century French fortress where period-costumed staff, buildings and activities recreate this time in Canadian history. The fortress area is a national historic park.

Old Sydney Museum

Other tourist attractions in the area include the 1787 Cossit House, St. Patrick's Church Museum and the Cape Breton Centre for Heritage and Science in Sydney, the Sydney-Louisbourg Railway Museum in Louisbourg, the Miners Museum at Glace Bay, the Atlantic Statiquarium Marine Museum at Louisbourg, the Dominion Heritage Building at Dominion, the North Sydney Historical Society and the Marconi National Historic Site at Glace Bay.

Nineteen hotels and motels offer over 1,200 rooms to tourists, conventioneers and business travellers; most are located in Sydney and North Sydney. "Bed and Breakfast" is available at fourteen homes, catering to overnight guests. Many of these homes are located in particularly attractive surroundings.

An important aspect of tourism in the area is the ferry service operating out of North Sydney to Port Aux Basques and to Argentia, Newfoundland.

Municipal Government

The municipalities within Cape Breton County are the City of Sydney, six towns and the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton. Each municipality raises revenues through separate tax rates on residential and commercial property and provides individual services to their residents. The Cape Breton

Table 28
Municipal Tax Rates
Cape Breton County
1991[1]

	Rate per $100 of Assessment	
	Residential	General or Commercial
Sydney	$1.98	$4.47
Dominion*	1.84	3.36
Glace Bay	2.12	4.36
Louisbourg	2.08	3.66
New Waterford	1.78	3.79
North Sydney	2.11	3.76
Sydney Mines	2.07	4.17
Municipality of Cape Breton	1.14	3.00

[1]Estimates
*1990
Source: N.S. Department of Municipal Affairs

Joint Expenditures Board carries out regional programs which are cost-shared on the basis of uniform assessment by the eight participating municipal units. Among the regional programs conducted by the board are the Cape Breton Correctional Centre, the Administration of Justice which recognizes the Sheriff's office, Prothonotary, County and Supreme Courts, Registry of Deeds and Probate. The board is also involved in regional economic development through direct programs, as well as contributing to the Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission, the Sydney Harbour Regional Development Port's Board and the Cape Breton Tourist Association.

The Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission provides planning services, development controls, building inspection and subdivision approval for the seven municipal units in the

Industrial Cape Breton Area. The commission is incorporated under the Planning Act and has seven members: the mayors of the city and towns and the warden of the county. The Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade serves the business community throughout the area.

Table 29
Officials of The Eight Municipal Governments
January 1991

City of Sydney	
Mayor	Manning MacDonald
City Manager	Vacant
Clerk	Paul J. Roach
Treasurer	Rick Farmer
Glace Bay	
Mayor	Donald MacInnis
Clerk Treasurer	Al MacDermid
New Waterford	
Mayor	Gerald Marsh
Clerk Treasurer	Bernie White
North Sydney	
Mayor	Mike White
Clerk Treasurer	Angus Fleming
Sydney Mines	
Mayor	Hector Dipersio
Clerk Treasurer	Lois Gordon
Dominion	
Mayor	Robert McVeigh
Clerk Treasurer	Cecilia McIntyre
Louisbourg	
Mayor	George Wheelker
Clerk Treasurer	Elaine MacPherson
County of Cape Breton	
Warden	Joe MacKinnon
Clerk Treasurer	Jerry Ryan

Industrial Parks

The industrial area is served by three industrial parks which provide serviced sites for new or expanding industries.

SYDPORT INDUSTRIAL PARK (Formerly Point Edward Marine and Industrial Park)

This 600 acre (243 hectares) park is owned and operated by Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation. Strategically located on the south arm of Sydney Harbour, 3 kilometres from the Highway 125 bypass, it offers direct access by land, sea and rail. Approximately 250 acres (101 hectares) of the park are serviced and about 175 acres (70.8 hectares) are occupied. Rail spurs are located in the park and extensive berthing facilities are part of the park property. A new bunkering facility for ships has been established within the park. Land and business premises are available for lease or sale.

NORTHSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK

The 400+ Acre (162 hectares) Park is located between the neighbouring Towns of North Sydney and Sydney Mines. The land on which the park is situated is owned jointly by both Towns. The Industrial Commission has been successful in attracting seven manufacturing plants ranging from 10,000 sq. ft to 120,000 sq. ft. and presently has available 250 acres (150 hectares) of fully serviced land. Location is 25 minutes from Sydney Airport, 5 minutes from Marine Atlantic and a Government wharf, 2 minutes from the Trans Canada Highway. Rail spurs are located in the Park. Land prices vary and are negotiable.

COSSITT HEIGHTS INDUSTRIAL PARK

The 87 acre (35 hectares) commercial and industrial park is presently under development. The impetus behind the parks establishment stemmed from the City of Sydney that wanted industrial land for relocation of business and industry and for future development.